THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on Neu

Fork, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every ease give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.-Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Apricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive groups attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or mandseripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Washington, D. C. ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1, 1889.

Capt. Charles King.

We have secured a new serial story from

Capt. Charles King, the popular author of "The Colonel's Daughter," and other tales illustrative of army life. It is entitled "Trumpeter Fred," and is replete with stirring incidents of the camp and field that will enchain the interest of our readers from first to last. No one should miss it. will be commenced soon, and will run through a series of issues of the paper.

Tw the G.A.R. cannot secure instice from the railroads, then no other organization

PERHAPS if we reduce the National Encampment to the proportions of the meeting of a Turnerbund or a Sunday-school Convention, the railroads will make us as good rates. We suggest this as a compromise.

THE following amendment to the Rules and Regulations of the G.A.R. is proposed by the Department of Kansas:

Amend Art. 4 of Chapter I of the Rules and Regplations by inserting after the word "Republic" in the eighth line, the following:

And the sons of all deceased comrades who have prrived at the age of 21 years shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and be entitled to all privileges of the Order, save and excepting that of voting and wearing the

TALKING about tax-enters, isn't Queen Victoria a daisy? She wants \$45,000 a year for the Prince of Wales's two older children, but will not listen to the proposition that the thing shall end there, and the rest of her great brood of grand-children, present and prospective, be left without claim on the public treasury. What a fine New York Alderman she would make!

Suppose a veteran gets a few thousand dollars arread is the benefit confined to him? Not for an instant. In effect it putting just that much money into the pockets of his neighbors in the little town where he lives, for he immediately proceeds to spend the money for a home, clothing and community is just that much richer.

THE meanest part of the attacks on the Pension Bureau come from men who were thrust in there in defiance of justice-even law in some instances-who were persistent enemies of the veterans, and who were properly dismissed when the new Administration came in. They are all overflowing election fund" is of no consequence. He is pap taken away from them, and reek with lies and slanders, which the soldier-hating papers reproduce.

A FEW years ago the Surgeons of the Army had a brilliant idea that they could stop the re-enlistment of chronic deserters by vaccinating each recruit in a particular way, on the left leg, two inches below the knee The Regulations prescribe that all recruits shall be vaccinated, and it was argued that when a man presented himself for enlistment and this mark was found on him it would tell the story at once. But it has been found that less than 40 per cent of the vaccinations leave permanent scars, and when they do this can be destroyed by burning or tattooing. So far not a single deserter has been detected by this means.

OUR NEW WATCH.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of our new premium watch in another column. This is a superior time-piece in every way to anything that has heretofore been offered as a premium by any paper. Its works and its case are of the highest class, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. We will send one watch for every 15 subscribers, and we have such confidence in it that if, upon examination, the watch does not prove satisfactory, it may be returned and we will refund the money. This is an unprecedeuted opportunity to obtain a first-class watch, and we hope our subscribers will avail themselves of it. But little effort is required to raise a club of 15 subscribers. Any active boy or young man can do it is a short time.

ONLY REDISTRIBUTED.

One would think from the wails of the soldier-hating press that every dollar paid a veteran was so much money torn from the shrieking taxpayer and utterly destroyed, just the same as if it had been burned up or squandered in riotous living in Paris or London, by some tourist dude.

This is not true for a moment. Nothing to-day contributes more to the healthy movement in all the channels of trade than the money which is distributed among our people through the Pension Bureau. Every three months \$20,000,000, which have been gathered up in pursuance of our policy of protecting and developing our manufactures and agricultural industries, are scattered again all over the land, going into the pockets of people in every town and village in the whole Nation, and by them paid out at once to grocers, drygoods and clothing dealers, real estate men, doctors and druggists, butchers and bakers, ministers and school-teachers. A more perfect system for redistributing the money could not be devised, for it diffuses the money everywhere, like a gentle Summer rain, which quickens and enlivens every spot upon which the

To distribute the money in the Treasury by any other plan which has been suggested would be to lump it up in a few favored localities, leaving the great body of the

country to be only remotely benefited. There is a well-defined fear in the minds of many leading business men that we are approaching a commercial crisis next month when the annual strain takes place in the demand for money to move the crops. If such a stringency is averted, as we all sincerely hope it will be, it will be largely because of the millions of dollars which have been distributed all over the country by the beneficent operations of the pension policy. Anyone can see this, who has the most moderate capacity for thinking. About pensions. Suppose that this had not gone

\$80,000,000 have gone out in the past year for out, and was still in the Treasury. A panic would be inevitable. The gamblers in Wall street, knowing that so much money was locked up out of reach, would immediately combine to control what is now accumulated in the banks of New York, and business houses, factories and firms would go down with a crash from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The knowledge that this \$80,000,-600 has been scattered over the country restrains them, just as the knowledge that a large portion of the wheat crop is in the hands of the farmers restrains them from cornering wheat. This \$80,000,000 is now in the pockets of the people all over the country, in the tills of the merchants, the safes of the business men, the vaults of the smaller banks. It is available for all the purposes of business, and out of the reach of the conspirators and gamblers who would manipulate it for their own purposes and the injury of the whole people.

It would be a blessing to every person in the land if the whole of the \$700,000,000 in the Treasury, which was recently counted and transferred from one Treasurer to another, could be distributed at once to the entire country by the hands of the men who saved the Nation from destruction. That would put to flight all thoughts of a panic.

A SPECIMEN LIE.

The amount of wilful, gratuitous, boldfaced lying that is being done in regard to pension matters is simply beyond belief. We do not undertake to notice, much less contradict, any considerable portion of itespecially that which appears in sheets of notorious enmity to soldiers, or those which

But the Buffalo Courier claims to be a rep- | was utable paper, and pretends to regard facts in what it admits to its columns. Yet in its issue for July 17 it has an editorial be-

A FEW MODEST PENSION FIGURES. ngton, contributed liberally to the Republican election fund. He was Chairman of one of the committees having in charge the inauguration of Presifood for himself and family. The whole dent Harrison. He has been the recipient of numerous official favors from Commissioner Tanner, His Washington newspaper presumably represents the purposes of the pension men in the present Administration. Since the inauguration of President Harison it has kept the following standing at the head of its editorial columns: "We must have \$12 a month, \$144 a year for each

> to the war, which will buy us all homes." As to whether Capt. Lemon did or di not "contribute liberally to the Republican an American citizen, and had a perfect right to contribute or not as he felt proper. It is grossly and utterly untrue that he has received numerous, or in fact any, "official favors" from Commissioner Tanner or any

other official. He has not asked for any.

Every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE knows how absurdly false is the statement that we have kept the extract given at the head of our editorial columns, or anywhere else in the paper. Nothing like it has appeared in any part of the paper, as the Courier could have easily found out by examining any one of the several hundred NATION-AL TRIBUNES which are taken in the city of Buffale. Or it could have found out what we advocate by asking any veteran of its acquaintance. That it did not take these ordinary precautions to secure accuracy of statements places it in the unenviable position of telling a deliberate lie in order to prejudice the community against those

whom it dislikes. Taking the above falsehood as a text, the Courier goes on to build up this vast superstructure of astonishing falsehood:

Arrears back to the war on the average would amount to \$3,500 for each man. According to Tanner, there are 350,000 pensions and 1,200,000 ex-soldiers still living. Allowing that 50,000 of the existing pensions go to dependent relatives, there remain 900,000 soldiers to be pensioned. Should each one of these receive \$144 a year, the yearly outgo would be \$129,690,000, which would be piled upon the \$90,900,000 already paid, making a total | cavil.

annual pension list of \$219,600,000. Some of these pensions would still be running 100 years hence, as ome Revolutionary pensions and many war of 1812 pensions are still running. If we estimate that the average duration of pensions would be 25 years, we should have a total outgo of \$2,740,000,000 -or something more than the National debt at its highest-to meet the annual claims.

The arrearages are another matter. The pay ment of \$3,600 to each of 900,000 men-that is, \$144 for each of the 25 years since the war-would require the almost inconceivable sum of \$3,240,000,000. This would more than double the National debt again, and added to the \$2,740,000,000 estimated above for the annual pensions would give a grand magaificent total of nearly six thousand million dollars-six times the indemnity that Germany exacted from France, more than double the National debt at its highest.

This is the outlay that the scheme of the Adminstration's favorite claim agent calls for-on the basis of Tanner's figures, which are probably much too low. There were about 3,000,000 men enlisted on the Union side during the war, and there are probably nearer 2,000,000 than 1,200,000 of them still alive. If they are not, substitutes for them would be found should such a grab as Agent Lemon desires be legalized. Such a scheme would start up claimants by myriads. Armed men would spring out of the ground as when Cadmus sowed the dragon's teeth. The curious may estimate for themselves what the cost would be should 2,000,000 instead of 900,000 claimants come forward to grasp the largess that Lemon promises them.

It is too hot weather to go into an analysis of their preposterous farrago farther than to say that it has not a correct figure, statement, or conclusion in it.

Any fairly-well informed schoolboy can expose its ridiculous inaccuracies. merely give it to show old soldiers a fair specimen of the absurdities committed by writers and speakers who are intoxicated with hatred of the victors in the war for the

SENATOR MANDERSON'S PENSION.

This pow-wow about Senator Manderson's pension is one part demagogery and two parts partisan malice. The personal and political enemies which a man of Gen. Manderson's earnest, positive nature always has in abundance, are glad of any pretext to assail him, and the men who are hungry for something to say against Commissioner Tanner, pounce upon and distort it to something monstrous. What are the facts?

C. F. Manderson, one of the most gallant and faithful soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland, who served continuously from May 20, 1861, till the close of the war, and by gallant and meritorious conduct rose from a First Lieutenantey to a Brigadier-Generalcy, was terribly wounded in the desperate battle which decided the fate of Atlanta. A year after the incurrence of the wound an Examining Surgeon made the following report on it:

On the occurrence of congestion in the spinal cord, as has been the case during attacks of periodic fever since the closure of the wound, these symptoms increase to threatened paralysis. As the history of the case shows, a missile, probably a conical ball, entered the back at the point of the cicatrix, and has not been found. There are indieations that it is lodged in the muscles on the right of the spinal column and is slowly gravitating downward, as the sense of weight and pain inclines in that direction. It is my judgment that any persistent effort at manual labor, except such as may be performed with little physical exertion, would be hazardous to the safety of the voluntary nervous distribution below the original wound."

This shows a frightful bodily condition and one which was almost certain to grow worse with advancing years. He was allowed for it the paltry sum of \$15 a month Examinations in after years showed a variety of bad results directly traceable to the wound. The case was called up last June and the Medical Referee to whom it was submitted reported as follows:

BOARD OF REVIEW. June 6, 1889-11:45 a. m.

The Hon. JAMES TANNER, Commissioner of Pen Sin: I have carefully examined the papers in this case and find that this officer's resignation was accepted because of a gunshot wound received Sept. 2, 1864. The ball entered on the right spinous process of the eighth domal vertebra, injuring the vinous and transverse of this vertebra and diverging downward, passing under the transverse process of the ninth dorsal vertebra and lodging in the muscles. It appears that that the wound open ed several times before discharge, rendering the officer totally unfit to perform duty. The several are essentially sensationalists and slander- examinations show clearly that the same conditions have contioned to exist since discharge, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that there manifest injustice in rating this officer at one-har! for \$15. The disability described fully en-Very respectfully, J. E. CARPENTER.

Acting Medical Referce. This report was distinctly approved over his own signature by Medical Referee Chas. Mr. George Lemon, the pension agent at Wash- McMillan, whom the soldier-hating paper are lauding as the one truly virtuous and upright man in the Pension Bureau, and who is to save the National Treasury from depletion by his firm repression of Commissioner Tanner's "prodigality."

In consequence of this just decision-repairing an injustice of the Government 24 man, till we die. We must have arrears clear back | years ago-Senator Manderson has received what he should have had long ago. That is all there is of it. Everybody admits his fidelity and gallant y as a soldier, the terrible nature of his wound, and that \$30 month is poor compensation for such an in jury. When they admit this they admit everything.

The facts that Gen. Manderson is a Sen. ator, and that he owns some property is Omaha have nothing whatever to do with the case. The United States owed him debt, as it does every other man injured in its service. His being a Senator, and his having made successful investments in Omaha property do not furnish sufficient excuse for the non-payment of that debt. Had the debt been owed him by a private individual, his being a Senator or his already having some property would not have excused the debtor. Why should it when the

debor is the United States? papers, one would think that Senator Manderson's pension was money snatched away from needy soldiers, and their dependent ones. How absurd. The fact that he got his pension has nothing to do with any other man's pension. His was given him in strict compliance with the law, as every pension must [be, and its allowance neither helps nor retards any other man. It does not diminish the amount for the relief of others. was given him as his right, and that right

National Encampment remains unchanged. The eight protesting Department Commanders have all sent circulars to their Departments recommending that the attendance be confined to the regular Delegates, and the comrades generally remain at home. This will be generally recognized in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri and Nebraska, and

the attendance from those Departmentsfrom which the bulk of the attendance was expected-will be very small. The comrades from the more remote Departments are not so directly affected by the discussion, since the difference between the rates is not so great. But the attendance from them will be greatly diminished, since the object of going was to meet their comrades from the Interior of the country, and they will not go if this cannot be. At present it looks as if the National Encampment will not be confined strictly to the Delegates, but the gathering will not be one-

tenth what it would have been if the rail-

roads had acted fairly.

MR. GLADSTONE has recently made a olunder that our ewn public men occasionally make, in either forgetting themselves or thinking that other people have forgotten. A little while ago Mr. Henry Clews, the New Wall Street," said that the Palmerston Ministery was in favor of joining with Napoleon III, in promptly recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Gladstone, who was a consistent friend of the Union during the | coffee for copies of it. war. He instanced that he had successfully opposed Mr. Roebuck's celebrated motion looking to united action of England and France in the interests of the Southern Confederacy. Of course, all Americans who remember the war were astonished at this, for, though Mr. Gladstone was at that time comparatively obscure, it was generally understood in this country that he was distinctly hostile to us, and that he was one of the influential English public men who had been provided with a very large block of Confederate bonds to serve as an anchor to his fidelity. Mr. Clews has come back at Gladstone with the record, and it is a "facer," as Sam Weller would say. He shows that Mr. Gladstone's chief-Lord Palmerstonwas an active partisan of the Southern Confederacy, the success of which he felt would disable England's most dangerous competitor. He also wanted to help his friend-Napoleon III-who had the strong est reasons for wishing the Confederacy to succeed. This would insure the success of Napoleon's Mexican scheme, go far toward settling his dynasty firmly on the throne, and would give him a solid alliance with the Hapsburg rulers of Austria, which, in turn, would have prevented his overthrow by the Prussians six years after Lee surrendered. Gladstone did resist Roebuck's motion, but it was on the grounds of expediency, and he carefully assured the supporters of that motion and Parliament that he wa without "any belief that the war was waged for any adequate or worthy object on the part of the North."

Now "British gold" is getting into fine shape to control American politics. The purchase of the breweries by English capitalists will put the reins of political power in their hands. The saloons in this country-as in England-are under the control of the lords of the breweries. Here, as there, nearly every saloon is heavily mortgaged to the brewers, and is compelled to do as they dictate or go out of business. It is this control of the saloons-"licensed victuallers" they are titled him to a total rating of \$30 from discharge. = officially termed in England-and their use as political machines that gets so many of the brewers knighted. The party in power rewards service in the campaign by making the manipulator of the beer-sellers a baronet. In this country there are about 200,000 places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and these are under the direct control of the men who control the breweries. At the last Presidential election there were 11.386.-632 votes cast:

5,440,551 For Cleveland. For Fisk (Prohibitionist) 250,299 For Streeter (Union Labor)... 247,043 Scattering ... 10,312 11,386,632

If we assume that each saloon can control 10 votes—and every one will say that that is a small average for a saloon-the proprietors of the breweries will have at their disposal over 2,000,000 votes-nearly half the entire strength of either of the great parties-and they can dictate who shall be nominated and elected. This is the most dangerous form that the "introduction of British gold" has yet assumed.

THERE was a cold, calm business sense in Mr. Labouchere's recent speech in the House of Commons on the royal grants that must strike the English people very foreibly. He reminded them that the royal family is already receiving \$3,500,000 a year from the tax-payers, out of which the Queen annu-From the screech made by the Mugwump ally saves an immense sum from which the grandchildren could be taken care of very nicely, without seriously diminishing it. Or a batch of obsolete offices, which are used as pap for impoverished nobility, might be abandoned and their fat salaries applied to the maintenance of the grandchildren. There are the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, Master of the Buck Hounds, eight Lords in Waiting, eight Grooms in Waiting, four Equerries and a There was no favoritism in its granting. It number of others whose duties were merely nominal, but whose salaries are very subwas so clearly demonstrated as to be beyond stantial, who can be dispensed with to great advantage.

THE Memphis Appeal, which the boys in blue chased over a large portion of the so-The situation in regard to the fare to the called Southern Confederacy, naturally has no love for them. It says:

The Grand Army of the Republic has come to be othing more than an association of pension grab-

The Appeal had a particularly hard time in keeping them from grabbing it during the war. When those of them that were on the gunboats sent the rebel fleet that was defending Memphis to the bottom of the Mississippi on that eventful 6th of June, 1862, the Appeal, which was one of the bitterest Secession papers in the South, hastily loaded itself on the cars and ran out, if we remember correctly, to Humboldt, Tenn. The boys in blue soon got too close to that place, and the Appeal was rushed off into the interior of Mississippi, stopping at Granada, where it was published for some time, and then at Jackson. But Grant and Sherman began to be pretty numerous in the bowels of that land, and the Appeal sought refuge under Bragg's protecting wing at Chattanooga. Rosecrans hustled it out of there, and it located at Dalton or Resaca, finally going to Atlanta, where it remained until Sherman took the Gate City, when it was removed to Griffin, Ga., where it was finally lost sight of. It is not surprising that it should not feel kindly toward those who gave it so much trouble. Yet, on the other hand, it should have some regard for York banker, in his "Twenty-eight Years in | the old Army of the Tennessee boys. They always read its columns with interest, were always very anxious to get hold of it, and were among its most liberal patrons. Between Memphis and Atlanta they must have member of that Ministry, denied this at once, exchanged many thousand dollars in Conand intimated very strongly that he was a | federate money and several wagon loads of

ACCORDING to the census of 1880 the people of California were the richest in the country, their property being valued at \$1,-

654 per head.			
The States that came next	were:		
Massachusetts	\$1,568	per head.	
Rhode Island	1,519		
New York	1,499	** 9	
Connecticut			
New Jersey	-	**	
Pennsylvania	1,259	**	
Nevada	1,108	**	
Ohlo			
Illinois	1,005	**	
The poorest States were:			
South Carolina	297	**	
Alabama			
Mississippi			
Arkansas		**	
Georgia	859	64	
Planta	959		

319 North Carolina The census of 1890 will probably show that New York and Illinois have gone nearer the head of the column, and probably the manufacturing boom will have raised Alabama out of the very poor States of the South. Possibly Georgia and Florida, owing to the influx of Northerners, will make a better showing than in 1880, but the Carolinas and Mississippi will still struggle along in

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN has returned from her year's travel abroad greatly improved in health. She visited all the notable places in Europe, and met a great number of the distinguished men and women. Everywhere she was received with the distinction due her high position in this country. She has profited greatly by all she saw, for she observed with the clear, penetrating eyes of one of great experience in public affairs and with people. Certainly no woman who has ever gone to Europe from this country has seen so much and so clearly in so short a time. Her estimates of the men and the conditions she found over there are exceed ingly interesting and valuable. She has returned a more enthusiastic-American than

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE. During the week ending July 27, 1889. the names and postoffice addresses of 4,996 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants.

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 1,830; 855 reports and cases from Special Examiners; cases on hand for Special Examination, 15,934. Report of certificates issued during week

ending July 27, 1889: Original, 850; increase, 772; reissue, 66; restoration, 13; duplicate, 7; accrued, 82; arrears, 2; act of March 3, 1883, 0; order April 3, 1884, 0 act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; supplemental, 16 arrears June 7, 1888, 7; Mexican war, 21; total, 1,836.

PERSONAL.

A quiet yet notable marriage took place in Centurion Chapel, Fortress Monroe, Va., last Saturday. The contracting parties were Lieut.-Commander George E. Ide, U. S. N., and Alexander Louise, only daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Bruen, of performed by Post Chaplain Rev. O. E. Herrick, took place late in the afternoon. The bride was becomingly attired in a traveling dress of soft gray silk with white trimmings, and a bonnet with white roses. Soon after the ceremony the Commander and Mrs. Ide left for a short tour, he not being yet detached from his ship, the Alliance.

The engagement is announced of James Garfield. second son of the late President, to Miss Helen Newell, daughter of John Newell, President of the will take place in the Fall.

Second Lieut, James Reagin was recently appointed Postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa, by the President, Comrade Reagin enlisted in the 2d Iowa, in April, 1861, and served with that gallant regiment until its muster-out in July, 1865, participating in the actions of Fort Donelson (his regiment being the first to make a lodgment in the fort), Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, luka, and nearly all the battles in which Sherman's army were ongaged from Chattanooga to Raleigh, N. C., where | shal under Gov. Curtin, swore in the famous Buck-Gen, Joe Johnston surrendered. He was severely wounded at the "hornets' nest" at Pittsburg Landing, and was several times promoted for galantry and meritorious service. The citizens of New York City. He was 55 years of age, and leaves lamburg are to be congratulated upon the selection of so worthy and deserving a veteran as Comrade Reagin for the important position of Post- N. Y.; was a member of Shields Post; of the Rich

John W. O'Donnel, of 623 Wharton street, Philaleiphia, Pa., an old member of Co. A, Rush's Lancers, 6th Pa. Cav., was pronounced insane on Friday ton, D. C., July 16. by Drs. Andrews and Anguey and sent to the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital. His principal delirium is that he is immensely wealthy and owns more diamonds than were ever seen. He was until recently an inmate of the Sol-

mentioned as the Democratic nominee for the position of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the last Legislature from Elk County, and is one of the foremost men of that section of the State. Capt. Clay was born in Vienna, Austria, during his father's term there as United States Secretary of Legation. He enlisted in the 58th Pa. early in 1861, and rose to the rank of Captain by meritorious service. He served until mustered out at the close of the war. He was Provost-Marshal grave. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Central District of Virginia, and was one of the best soldiers Pennsylvania sent to the field. He would make a good officer, being an experienced and suc-

cesaful business man. James R. Garfield, son of Gen. Garfield, is menloned as a prominent candidate for Congress from his father's old District in Ohio. Young "Jim," as be is called by his friends, is the brainlest of Gen. | Cook Post, Iola. Garfield's boys, and his marriage with Miss Helen Newell, daughter of the President of the Lake Shore Railroad, will not handicap him in his aspirations for political honors. Jim resembles the pietures of his father when he was a young man. He is a fine scholar, a very fair orator, and is rapidly developing into a good lawyer. Without question young Garfield is in the ring for a good square fight for the nomination for Congress from the 19th Obio Congressional District, and the other aspirants will do well to keep their eyes on him, for the prestige of his name will go a long ways in Ohlo, or any other place, for that matter.

Members of the Grand Army in Connecticut are much pleased with the appointment by the President of Comrade John I. Hutchinson, of Essex, Conn., to the office of Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District, which comprises the States | Co. E. 10th N. Y. L. A., and was discharged July 23, of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Collector Hutchinson enlisted from the town of Cromwell, Conn., in Co. C, 7th Conn., and was mustered into the service Sept. 6, 1861. This regiment was first commanded by Gen. A. H. Terry and afterwards by Gen. Hawley. They saw hard service, and were engaged in many flerce and sanguinary conflicts with the Confederate forces. Comrade Hutchinson was several times promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct. On Aug. 11, 1864, he was badly wounded at Deep Run, Va., and obliged to retire rom further military duty, being honorably discharged Oct. 26, 1864. Since the war he has held nany positions of honor and trust, and has been heriff of Middlesex County for several years. Collector Hutchinson is a member of the Grand Army, and his recommendation by Senators Plats and Hawley for the Revenue Collectorship, which is one of the most important Presidential appointments in the State, is well received by the veterans and fully appreciated in Grand Army circles.

Commissioner of Pensions Tanner has performed a good act in appointing Dr. A. R. G. Smith, of North Whitfield, Me., United States Pension Examining Surgeon for the Damariscotta Board, State of Maine. Dr. Smith served during the late war in the 2d Me. Cav., and is the son of a widow, who gave four sons in 1861-'65 from the old Pine Tree State to the United States Government, to support the good old flag of liberty. Dr. Smith is a member and Past Commander of Erskine Post, No. 24, Department of Maine, and is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel to help needy comrades. Dr. Smith has also held honorable positions in his native State having served two terms as State Sen- Ohio, died at his home in May, at Fremont. Maj. ator and one term as a member of Ex-Gov. Robie's Executive Council.

Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, formerly of the 26th N. J., is making a strong push for the Marshalahip of the Southern District of New York.

On July 21 the "Last Man's Club," composed of survivors of Co. B. 1st Minn., celebrated the 28th anniversary of the battle of Bull Run. When the club was organized there were 22 members, and now there are 21. But 22 plates are laid at each banquet, and will continue to be until the last man is seated alone at the table, who will partake of a bottle of wine which was presented to the club at its formation. This is placed on the table at each banquet, but will remain untouched and untasted until the last man dines alone.

Gen. W. B. Franklin is being severely criticized for his management of the American part of the Paris Exposition. Part of this, at most, is undeserved. The American exhibit is not what it should be, because of the comparatively little interest which American exhibitors felt in the Exposition. Then the French selfishly contrived that the most desirable space and all the advantages that could be given French exhibitors should be given them, no matter what the detriment to foreigners. But Gen, Franklin has always suffered from unfortunate manners. He is haughty and repellant, and usually succeeds in making himself an abundance of enemies wherever he goes.

The Secretary of War on Monday published the etirement, by operation of law, of Maj. Alexander Sharp, Paymaster United States Army, who will repair to his home. The retirement of Maj. Sharp reduces the Pay Corps to 40, five more than the maximum fixed by the recent act of Congress. Mai. Sharp is a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant.

The Pension Office has allowed the claim for arrears of pension from 1865 to 1882, in the case of Maj. Alvin Walker, U. S. A. The arrears are at the rate of \$25 per month, and will aggregate about \$5,000. In August, 1882, Maj. Walker, then suffering from a disease of the eyes, was pensioned at the rate of \$25 per month. Later he became totally blind, and his pension was increased successively o \$50 and \$72 per month. He is now receiving the

Gen. Henry A. Barnum, of New York, has recently been made happy by a tardy act of justice out in 1861 as Major of the 12th N. Y. He distinguished himself before Yorktown and at Gaines's Hill was shot through the body and left on the field for dead. He partially recovered, however, though the wound is an ugly running sore to this day. As soon as he felt able to return to the field 149th N. Y., which was assigned to the Second Division of the Tweifth Corps. He took so conspleaously gallant a part in the splendid victories at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge that Gen. Thomas designated him as the officer to bring the captured flags on to Washington. He stopt on the way to exhibit the flags at the great Sanitary Fair in Cincinnati, and also at a similar entertainment at Syracuse. The New York Assembly passed a resolution of thanks to him. He was prostrated by his wound, which had broken out afresh under the fatigues of the journes, and after reaching Washington he was confined for some weeks to his room in the hotel. By the time he was able to report to the War Department with his precious charge Chattanooga had gotten to be an old story, and instead of the medals and honors which bearers of captured banners usually received, he was directed in a curt, official note to turn his fings over to the officer whose duty it was to receive and care for such trophies. He made no complaint, however, but returned to his command and won new honors on the Atlanta campaign, and commanded a brigade on the march to the sea. May 31, 1865, he was to the notice of the War Department, and Adj't-Gen. Kelton took immediate steps to repair the fraction over \$80,000,000 for the current fiscal neglect of his predecessor. He presented the matter properly to the Secretary of War, who ordered New York, and granddaughter of the late Judge that a Medal of Honor, authorized by act of Con- tive of Gen. Black is sufficiently obvious. He Wm. Jay, of Bedford. The ceremony, which was gress of March 3, 1863, be transmitted to him, which was accordingly done, and the General is proud and happy.

Secretary of War Proctor selected Col. John P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, from among a host of applicants as one of the very fittest men in the country to take charge of the publication of the war records. After mature consideration the Colonel has felt constrained to decline the flattering appointment, because he is unwilling to relinquish the work upon the Pennsylvania monuments at Lake Shore & Southern Railroad. The marriage | Gettysburg, to which he has given so much time and labor. He thinks his first duty is to that work.

MUSTERED OUT.

HEMPHILL.-Col. James Hemphill, a well-known iron master, politician and citizen, died July 17 at Erie, Pa., aged 72. Deceased was a native of Philadelphia. At an early age he was manager of the hating press. So rigid has been the construc-Greenwood Iron Furnace, later of the Hollidays- tion and application of the existing law, that burg Forge, and then of the General Reed Iron Works at Middlesex. He commanded the 37th Pa., raised in the vicinity of Lock Haven, and, as Martails. He was prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar. He leaves a widow, one son and OUINN.-Capt. Charles A. Quinn died July 24, in

a wife and four children. Capt. Quian was a mem-ber of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fifth Assembly District. He served in the 98d mond Hill Division A. O. U. W., and was an old WILSON.-Nathan Wilson, Co. G, 8th Me., was

killed by falling lumber at Ivy City, near Washing-HADRICH.—Herman R. Hadrich died at his home in Marquette, Mich., July 15. He served 13 months as a private in Co. C, 29th Mich., during the late rebellion, and was a member of the G.A.R.
OSTRANDER.—Lowis Ostrander, 7th Mich., died at
his home in Grayling, Mich. He was the oldest
member of Marvin Post, of that place, being in his

sperous citizen of Paterson, N.J., shot himself through the heart and died almost instantly in O'Neill's saloon in Trenton, July 19. Beggs served through the war in Kearny's Brigade, and was an sinstic veteran. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He had not been in his right mind for

DANIELS.-Capt. William P. Daniels, Co. H. 50th Mass., died at his home in Chelsea, Mass. He was a aber of Post No. 35 and Mystic Lodge of Odd Fellows, which Orders escorted the remains to the THOMAS.-John W. Thomas, a colored veteran, died in Boston July 19. Deceased was born in Boston, and at the breaking out of the war joined the

navy and rendered efficient service. He was the oldest member of Robert A. Bell Post, No. 134, of Boston. The burial took place at Woodlawn Ceme-CHOLLETTE.-Lieut. Cornelius M. Chollette died in March at his home in Iola, Kan. He was a member of the 11th Pa., 4th Pa. Art., and Co. E, 56th Pa., and was buried by his comrades of Mo-

PEARSON.-Died in Hillingworth, Conn., in June last, Henry Pearson, Co. F, 15th Conn., aged 54. He was a member of Chapman Post, Westbrook, Conn. Madison.—Wm. Madison, Co. H, 118th Pa., died July 19, at Camden, N. J. It is said that at Shepardstown, Sept. 20, 1862, five balls passed through his body, the last one through both his jaws, be-

tween tongue and roof of mouth; but, on regain-

ng his feet, he fired a last shot at the rebels on the OSTRANDER.—George E. Ostrander, Co. B. 14th N. Y. H. A., died near Hulberton, N. Y., in April last, He leaves two daughters (one married) and a wife. BEACHBARD.-Capt. P. J. Beachbard departed this life July 9, after an illness of two years. He, with Lieut.-Col. Joel Wolf, who fell at Richmond, Ky., in 1862, raised the first company of the 16th Ind. one-year men, under Col. P. A. Hackleman. After Wolf became Lieutenant-Colonel, Beachbard was made Captain of the first company COLLINS.-Died, near South Loup, Neb., July 14.

W. A. Collins, aged 43. He enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in 1865. He was a worthy member of Lombard Post No. 57, North Loup. BEER,-Adam Beer, Co. H. 55th Ohio, died July 5, at Seal, O., of lung trouble contracted in the service. Leith Post, No. 127, of which he was a loyal member, buried him, assisted by surroun

BARRETT.-About midnight on July 13, William Barrett, a soldier of some Michigan regiment, and ormerly a member of the G. A.R., at Council Bluffs. lows, was shot and instantly killed at his home, near Bromfield, Neb., with a shotgun in the hands of one Henry Thornhill. BURT.-Hathorn Burt, 58th N.Y., died at Mount Morris, N. Y., May 30. He was a prominent member of J. E. Lee Post, No. 281; also of the Masons and the A.O. II. W. CULLUM,-Hugh Cullum, 53 years old, a veteran

of the war and a Tammany Hall Democrat, comnitted suicide July 22, at his home in New York City. His war record was good, and when finally mustered out of the service he was in the 2d N., TALMADGE.-Dr. Warren A. Talmadge died at his dence in Auburn, N. Y., recently; the immeliate cause of his death being an abscess of the ung. Dr. Talmadge was 51 years old. He was

born in Ontario County, near Canandaigus, and studied medicine with Dr. Babcock, of Hammondsport, Steuben County, and at the Buffalo Medical College. He served six months during the war as a Surgeon at Findlay Hospital, and was compelled to resign on account of ill-health FIELDS.-Wm. A. Fields, Co. H. 47th Wis., died at ackson, Minn., in March, of cancer in the throat He was the oldest member of John A. Myers Post Fields had held responsible offices in both town and

FULLER-L. C. Fuller died in May of typhoid ever, at Allerton, Iowa. He was a membe Co. D. 39th III., Co. I, 140th Ill., and of David Harding Post, No. 28, of Allerton. SEYDER.—Samuel A. J. Snyder, Major of the 72d

to April, 1887, and was one of the charter members of Eugene Rawson Post. Maj. Snyder's death was caused from rheumatism of the heart. He contracted the disease in the service. THOMAS.-Dr. J. W. Thomas died in Pajarito, N. Y., May 19, of kidney trouble. He belonged to Berdan's Sharpshooters, and leaves a wife and two

SHOPE.—Adam Shope, of Oriental, Pa., aged 47 rears, died June 19. He served in Co. I, 53d Pa. KAIN.-Joseph Kain, 3d Pa. H. A., died at his resid-nee near Oriental, Pa., June 23, in his 63d year. He was a member of Benfort Post, No. 316. and a very earnest and active Grand Army man. TUPPER. - Died at Sparks, Neb., in April, Wil upper, aged 52 years. He belonged to the 3d Ind Cay: served three years. RUSSELL - Died at his residence in Maine, N. Y.

n April, Charles E. Russell. He was a member of Co. E, 50th N. Y. Eng., and leaves a wife and four children. He was buried by Howard Post, No. 474, of which he was a member MALOTT.-Stanley Malott, 4th U. S. Cav., died at Logarsport, Ind., in May, in his 46th year. He caves a wife and one child. The funeral was onducted by Post No. 14, of which he was a mem-

TEMPLIN.-Reuben Templin, Co. C. 51st Ind., died at his home, near Munden, Kan., May 25, of bron WEAVER.-James B. Weaver, 19th Ill., died June 26. at his home near Buffalo, Kan. He was a menber of Atlanta Post, No 270. STROUP.-James T. Stroup, 89th Ohio, died April , of dropsy, at the home of his daughter, Amanda Pratt, Marion, Kan., aged 63 years. Tompkins,-Comrade B. F. Tompkins, Co. A. 3d lowa Cay., died at his home, in Davis County, lowa,

DAYTON.-Dr. Daniel Da, on died at South Bend, ind., May 26, aged 83. The immediate cause of his leath was uramic poisoning. He helped to organize the first Grand Army Post at South Bend in 866, and from that time on was always Surgeon of the Post.

MORTON.-J. V. S. Morton, of Buckland, Mass., was killed near South Deerfield, by an express train, June 11. He was a member of Pust 84, of HART.-E. C. Hart died June 23d at La Jara, Colo. He served in Co. C. 22d lows. He was a member of John Craven Post, Maxburg, Iowa, and his funeral was conducted by Pfeiffer Post, No. 36,

Department of Colorado. CORPORAL TANNER.

He Was Not Responsible for the Pension Deficit. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The outcry that is made in certain quarters against Comby the War Department. Comrade Barnum went | missioner Tanner, who is charged with being responsible for the deficit in the pension fund, cannot be justified by the facts. These show Mills, and while leading his regiment at Malvern | that the responsibility for the inadequacy of the funds is upon the predecessor of the present Commissioner of Pensions. It will be remembered that when Gen. Black took charge he was given the Coloneley of a new regiment, the of the Pension Office, his disposition was to ask ample appropriations for meeting the growing pension demands, and his first estimate to Congress was for \$75,000,000, which amount was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. But meantime Gen. Black apparently conceived the idea that the generosity of the Nation toward the old soldiers had been extended as far as it should be, and although there was a steady increase in the pension list he did not ask Congress for any increase of the fund, which consequently left me, and perhaps hundreds more, of old and worn veterans, wanting. Black could not call for a less appropriation than \$75,000,000, but he would not increase it. The consequence was that the appropriation fell short of the demands for the iscal year ending June 30, 1888, and the amount of the shortage went into the deficiency bill assed at the first session of the 50th Congress. But, even with this experience, Gen. Black would not advance the figures he had fixed upon as the maximum amount which he thought the Government ought to pay out for pensions, and he asked for only \$75,000,000 for made a full Brigadier-General. The matter of his the current fiscal year, although it was most bringing the captured flags to Washington and his | clearly shown that \$90,000,000 would be needed, Congress, however, showed a more liberal

spirit than Commissioner Black, and voted a year, which was still nearly \$10,000,000 below the estimate of the Pension Office. The mowas anxious, for political reasons, to make a record for economy in pensions, and it is not disputed that in this he had the full approval of the Administration of which he was a part. Had his party been successful in retaining control of the Executive branch of the Government for another four years, it might have succeeded in limiting the disbursements for pensions to the amount last appropriated by Congress; but it could have done so only by gross injustice to thousands of soldiers having a just claim for reward from the Government, some of whom have been properly provided for under the present Administration. Commissioner Tanner is a man after God's

heart-at least as far as sympathy, justice and mercy are concerned-and will be assailed only by cowards. The present provision for pensions is not sufficient except for the soldiercases strictly within its provisions, of meritorious service and abject poverty, have been excluded from its benefits. Yet the soldierhating press tell us that this law, as administered, is too liberal; that it goes too far, and they will work to repeal it. They would take back even the little which they have given. The time is short; a few years and these remnants of a former age will no longer be seen. Then we will indulge in unavailing regrets for our present aparty. For how can the ingenuous mind look upon the graves of injured benefactors. How poignant the reflection that the time for reparation and atonement has gone forever. How often do we see in the newspapers a pompous display of honors to the memory of some veteran patriot, who was suffered to linger out his latter days in poverty and distress. Honor to whom honor is due, and

that honor will rest with Commissioner Tanner.-John H. McLaughlin, Fort Randall